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2. Wanton; soft; luxurious.
Grim visaged war hath foon'd his wrinkl'd front;
And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fright the fowls of fearful adversaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
LASCIVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *lascivious*.] Wantonness; looseness.
The reason pretended by Augustus was the lasciviousness of his elegies, and his art of love. *Dryd. Preface to Ovid.*
LASCIVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *lascivious*.] Leudly; wantonly; loosely.
LASH. *n. f.* [The most probable etymology of this word seems to be that of *Skinner*, from *schlagen*, Dutch, to strike; whence *flash* and *lash*.]
1. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough.
From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains. *Dryden's Æn.*
Rous'd by the lash of his own stubborn tail,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*
2. The thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or blow.
Her whip of crickets bone, her lash of film,
Her waggoner a small grey-coated gnat. *Shakepeare.*
I observed that your whip wanted a lash to it. *Addis. Spect.*
3. A lash, or string in which an animal is held; a snare: out of use.
The farmer they leave in the lash,
With losses on every side. *Tusser's Husbandry.*
4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm.
The moral is a lash at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L'Estrange.*
To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge.
Lucanus to lash his horses bends,
Prone to the wheels. *Dryden.*
Lets whip these stragglers o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France. *Shakefp.*
Let men out of their way lash on ever so fast, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end. *Dryden's Sermon.*
He charg'd the flames, and those that disobey'd
He lash'd to duty with his sword of light. *Dryden.*
And limping death, lash'd on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden's Horace.*
We lash the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Pers.*
Leaning on his lance he mounts his car,
His fiery couriers lashing through the air. *Garth's Ovid.*
2. To move with a sudden spring or jerk.
The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows;
He falls; and lashing up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryd.*
3. To beat; to strike with a sharp sound.
The winds grow high,
Impending tempests charge the sky;
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And big waves lash the frighted shoars. *Prior.*
4. To scourge with satire.
Could pension'd Boileau lash in honest strain,
Flat'ers and bigots ev'n in Louis' reign. *Pope's Horace.*
5. To tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship.
To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip.
They lash aloud, each other they provoke,
And lend their little souls at every stroke. *Dryden's Æn.*
Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden's Persius.*
Wheels clash with wheels, and bar the narrow street;
The lashing whip rebounds. *Gay's Trivia.*
LASHER. *n. f.* [from *lash*.] One that whips or lashes.
LASS. *n. f.* [from *lad* is formed *ladesse*, by contraction *lass*. *Hickes*.] A girl; a maid; a young woman: used now only of mean girls.
Now was the time for vigorous lads to show
What love or honour could invite them to;
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round
With reverend age, and lovely lasses crown'd. *Waller.*
A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honest,
downright, plain-dealing lass it was. *L'Estrange.*
They sometimes an hafty kifs
Steal from unwary lasses; they with scorn,
And neck reclind, relent. *Philips.*
LASSITUDE. *n. f.* [from *lass*, Latin; *lassitude*, French.] Weariness; fatigue.
Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; for all lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emolliation. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Afsiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied souls can bear without lassitude or distemper. *Glanville, Sep. 14.*
She lives and breeds in the air; for the largeness and lightness of her wings and tail sustain her without lassitude. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
Do not over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized

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- with a lassitude, and thereby be tempted to nauseate, and grow tired. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
From mouth and nose the briny torrent ran,
And lost in lassitude lay all the man. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Lassitude generally expresses that weariness which proceeds from a distempered state; and not from exercise, which wants no remedy but rest: it proceeds from an increase of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation, or from too great a consumption of the fluid necessary to maintain the spring of the solids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated secretion of that juice, whereby the fibres are not supplied. *Quincy.*
LASSLORN. *n. f.* [from *lass* and *lorn*.] Forsaken by his mistress.
Brown groves,
Whose shadow the dismissed batchelor loves,
Being lasslorn. *Shakepeare's Tempest.*
LAST. *n. f.* [from *last*, Saxon; *laeste*, Dutch.]
1. Latest; that which follows all the rest in time.
I feel my end approach, and thus embrac'd,
Am pleas'd to die; but hear me speak my last. *Dryden.*
Here, last of Britons, let your names be read;
Are none, none living? let me praise the dead. *Pope.*
Wit not alone has shone on ages past,
But lights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*
2. Hindmost; which follows in order of place.
3. Beyond which there is no more.
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy to the last the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*
The swans, that on Cayster often try'd
Their tuneful songs, now sung their last, and dy'd. *Addis.*
O! may fam'd Brunswick be the last,
The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint, or I shall sing. *Addis.*
But, while I take my last adieu,
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear.
4. Next before the present, as last week. *Prior.*
5. Utmost.
Fools ambitiously contend
For wit and power; their last endeavours bend
To outshine each other. *Dryden's Lucretius.*
6. At LAST. In conclusion; at the end.
Gad, a troop shall overcome him: but he shall overcome at the last. *Gen. xlix. 19.*
Thus weather-cocks, that for a while
Have turn'd about with ev'ry blast,
Grown old, and destitute of oil,
Rust to a point, and fix at last. *Freind.*
7. The LAST; the end.
All politicians chew on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to the last. *Pope.*
LAST. *adv.*
1. The last time; the time next before the present.
How long is't now since last yourself and I
Were in a mask. *Shakepeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
When last I dy'd, and, dear! I die
As often as from thee I go,
I can remember yet that I
Something did say, and something did bestow. *Donne.*
2. In conclusion.
Pleas'd with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and last, the thing ador'd desires. *Dryden.*
To LAST. *v. n.* [from *last*, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to persevere.
All more lasting than beautiful. *Sidney.*
I thought it agreeable to my affection to your grace, to prefix your name before the essays: for the Latin volume of them, being in the universal language, may last as long as books last. *Bacon's Essays.*
With several degrees of lasting, ideas are imprinted on the memory.
These are standing marks of facts delivered by those who were eye-witnesses to them, and which were contrived with great wisdom to last till time should be no more. *Addison.*
LAST. *n. f.* [from *last*, Saxon.]
1. The mould on which shoes are formed.
The cobbler is not to go beyond his last. *L'Estrange's Fab.*
A cobbler produced several new grins, having been used to cut faces over his last. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 174.*
Each stone would wrench th' unwary step aside.
2. [LAST, German.] A load; a certain weight or measure. *Gay.*
LASTERY. *n. f.* A red colour.
The bathful blood her snowy cheeks did spread,
That her became as polish'd ivory,
Which cunning craftsman's hand hath overlaid,
With fair vermilion, or pure lastery. *Spens. Fairy Queen.*
LASTAGE. *n. f.* [from *last*, French; *lastage*, Dutch; *playe*, Saxon, a load.]
1. Custom paid for freightage.
2. The ballast of a ship.
LASTING. *participial adj.* [from *last*.]
1. Continuing; durable. *Every*

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- Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders the body less durable and lasting. *Roy on Creation.*
2. Of long continuance; perpetual.
White parents may have black children, as negroes sometimes have lasting white ones. *Boyle on Colours.*
The grateful work is done,
The seeds of discord sow'd, the war begun:
Frauds, fears and fury, have possess'd the state,
And fix'd the causes of a lasting hate. *Dryden's Æn.*
A sinew crack'd seldom recovers its former strength, and the memory of it leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any robust employment. *Locke.*
LASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetually.
LASTINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *lasting*.] Durableness; continuance.
All more lasting than beautiful, but that the consideration of the exceeding lastingness made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*
Consider the lastingness of the motions excited in the bottom of the eye by light. *Newton's Opticks.*
LAT. *adv.* [from *last*.]
1. In the last place.
I will justify the quarrel; secondly, balance the forces; and, lastly, propound variety of designs for choice, but not advise the choice. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
2. In the conclusion; at last.
LATCH. *n. f.* [from *latch*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] A catch of a door moved by a string, or a handle.
The latch mov'd up. *Gay's Pastorals.*
Then comes rosy health from her cottage of thatch,
Where never physician had lifted the latch. *Smart.*
To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with a latch.
He had strength to reach his father's house: the door was only latched; and, when he had the latch in his hand, he turned about his head to see his pursuer. *Locke.*
2. To fasten; to close, perhaps in this place: unless it rather signifies to *wash* from *latch*.
But hast thou yet latch'd the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shakefp.*
LAT. *n. f.*
Latches or larkets, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bunnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bunnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bunnets. *Harris.*
LAT. *n. f.* [from *latch*, Fr.] The string that fastens the shoe.
There cometh one mightier than I, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose. *Mark i. 7.*
LATE. *adj.* [from *late*, Saxon; *late*, Dutch.]
1. Contrary to early; flow; tardy; long delayed.
My halting days lie on with full career,
Put my late spring no bud nor blossom sheweth. *Milton.*
Just was the vengeance, and to late days
Shall long posterity rebound thy praise. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. Last in any place, office, or character.
All the difference between the late servants, and those who staid in the family, was, that those latter were finer gentlemen. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 107.*
3. The deceased; as the works of the late Mr. Pope.
LATE. *adv.*
1. After long delays; after a long time.
O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late. *Shakefp. H. VI.*
Second Silvius after these appears,
Silvius Æneas, for thy name he bears;
For arms and justice equally renown'd,
Who late restor'd in Alba shall be crown'd. *Dryd. Æn.*
He laughs at all the giddy turns of state,
When mortals search too soon, and fear too late. *Dryden.*
The later it is before any one comes to have these ideas, the later also will it be before he comes to those maxims. *Locke.*
I might have spar'd his life,
But now it is too late. *Philips's Distress Mather.*
2. In a latter season.
To make roses, or other flowers, come late, is an experiment of pleasure; for the antients esteem'd much of the rosa fera. *Bacon's Natural History.*
There be some flowers which come more early, and others which come more late, in the year. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
3. Late; not long ago.
They arrived in that pleasant isle,
Where sleeping late, the left her other knight. *Fairy Qu.*
Men have of late made use of a pendulum, as a more steady regulator. *Locke.*
The goddess with indulgent cares,
And social joys, the late transform'd repairs. *Pope's Ody.*
From fresh pastures, and the dewy field,
The lowing herds return, and round them throng
With leaps and bounds the late imprison'd young. *Pope.*
4. Far in the day or night.
Was it to late, friend, ere you went to bed,
That you do lie so late?

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- Sir, we were carousing till the second cock. *Shakefp.*
Late the nocturnal sacrifice begun,
Nor ended, till the next returning sun. *Dryden's Æn.*
LAT. *adj.* [from *late*.] Belated; surpris'd by the night.
I am so lated in the world, that I
Have lost my way for ever. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The west glimmers with some streaks of day:
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Shakepeare's Macbeth.*
LAT. *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.
Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, lately come from Italy. *Acts xviii. 1.*
LATENESS. *n. f.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced.
Lateness in life might be improper to begin the world with. *Swift to Gay.*
LATENT. *adj.* [from *latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; secret.
If we look into its retired movements, and more secret latent springs, we may trace out a steady hand producing good out of evil. *Woodward's Natural History.*
Who drinks, alas! but to forget; not fees,
That melancholy sloth, severe disease,
Memory confus'd, and interrupted thought,
Death's harbingers lie latent in the draught. *Prior.*
What were Wood's visible costs I know not, and what were his latent is variously conjectured. *Swift.*
LAT. *adj.* [from *latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; secret.
1. Growing out on the side; belonging to the side.
Why may they not spread their lateral branches till their distance from the centre of gravity depress them. *Ray.*
The smallest vessels, which carry the blood by lateral branches, separate the next thinner fluid or serum, the diameters of which lateral branches are less than the diameters of the blood-vessels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. Placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.
Forth rush the levant, and the potent winds
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and Libeccio. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
LAT. *n. f.* [from *lateral*.] The quality of having distinct sides.
We may reasonably conclude a right and left laterality in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
LAT. *n. f.* [from *lateral*.] By the side; side-wise.
The days are set laterally against the columns of the golden number. *Holder on Time.*
LATEWARD. *adv.* [late and *pears*, Saxon.] Somewhat late.
LATH. *n. f.* [from *lat*, Saxon; *latte*, French.] A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.
With dagger of lath. *Shakepeare's Twelfth Night.*
Penny-royal and orpin they use in the country to trim their houses; binding it with a lath or stick, and setting it against a wall. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 29.*
Laths are made of heart of oak, for outside work, as tiling and plastering; and of fir for inside plastering, and pantile lathing. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*
The god who frights away,
With his lath sword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryd.*
To LATH. *v. a.* [from *lat*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths.
A small kiln consists of an oaken frame, lathed on every side. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
The plasterers work is commonly done by the yard square for lathing. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
LATH. *n. f.* [from *lat*, Saxon.] It is explained by Du Cange, I suppose from *Spehnan*, *Portio comitatus major tres vel plures hundreda continens*: this is apparently contrary to Spenser, in the following example.] A part of a county.
If all that tything failed, then all that lath was charged for that tything; and if the lath failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the shire, who would not rest till they had found that undutiful fellow, which was not amenable to law. *Spenser's Ireland.*
The fee-farms reserved upon charters granted to cities and towns corporate, and the blanch rents and lath silver answered by the sheriffs. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*
LATH. *n. f.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.
Those black circular lines we see on turned vessels of wood, are the effects of ignition, caused by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lath. *Rey.*
To LATHER. *v. n.* [from *lath*, Saxon.] To form a foam.
Chuse water pure,
Such as will lather cold with soap. *Baynard.*
To LATHER. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.
LATHER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.
LAT. *adj.* [from *latens*, Latin.] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.
Augustus himself could not make a new Latin word. *Locke.*
LAT. *n. f.* An exercise practis'd by school-boys, who turn English into Latin.
In learning farther his syntaxis, he shall not use the common order in schools for making of Latin. *Afham.*
LAT. *n. f.*